THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 31ST MAY.

RUMOURS ARE current in Madras that Mr. Grant-Duff recently tendered his resignation, owing, it is believed, to the receipt of a rather strongly-worded despatch from the Secretary of State regarding the Crole case and other matters. It is also stated that Lord Kimberley has begged him to retain his office until next November, when the quinquennial term expires. According to a Madras telegram, however, of the last week, the Governor had resigned as he felt it due to his political reputation to mark his disapproval of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. The former probably is the correct interpretation. But will Mr. Crole's case be really reconsidered, or is he destined to be another little fly under the wheel of bureaucratic officialism? The *Madras Mail* in this connection piously apprehends that the retirement of His Excellency at this moment would assuredly be interpreted by the great majority of the local public as proof that the recent agitations in Chingleput, Salem, Tanjore, and Madura have been instrumental in procuring the Governor's recall. There is too much of smoke in this business to let the public see the truth.

NEWS has been received of the death of the Maharani of Bundi, Rajputana. Her Highness was an enlightened ruler, and, among other works of public utility, recently provided her capital with an efficient supply of water at a cost of three lakhs of rupees. The administrative capacity of Indian ladies is of historic repute, particularly in Rajputana, and it is gratifying to see that it is not dwindling away under the gradually changing order of things, as Court of Wards devotees would have us believe.

THE administration of Bhopal, writes a correspondent, is now in a melancholy condition—chaos reigning supreme; and the sooner the Government of India makes it over to Her Highness the Begum the better, as it will take a long time to bring it into the same prosperous condition in which it was before the interference of the Political Officers. The appointment of Col. Ward will be the desired panacea, we dare say. Would that the mischief of thrusting European ministers into native Courts, where they are not wanted, could be averted. Possibly the authorities concerned were jealous of the promised administrative success of Nawab Abdul Latif.

A GWALIOR correspondent telegraphs that the Maharaja Scindia is so seriously ill that the worst is feared. Nothing seems to do him any good, and he is frequently in a comatose condition. This cannot be true, for His Highness has just gone out for a change.

A REPORT from Madrid states that a man, still breathing, was taken from a roughly-made grave, in which he had been buried alive, in the neghbourhood of Barbestro. The police have arrested some persons who are said to have committed the outrage from motives of revenge. The man lies in a critical condition.

THE *Bharat Sramajibi* has been doing useful work, and we are glad to learn that Mr. Tawney has recommended it for Government aid. It is a Bengali monthly periodical, and is intended to give general agricultural education to the masses.

"LORD BILL" has again distinguished himself. Lady Dufferin was out driving at Simla a day or two ago when the pony bolted down the Mall and made for the steep khud on the north face of the hill. A terrible death seemed to await her ladyship when Lord William Beresford came tearing along on horseback. He shot past the runaway brute, dismounted, and seized him just as he was nearing a dangerous part of the road.

MR. THOMAS E. Candler, M. E., F. G. S., a mining engineer who has visited and lived on the Indian gold fields, has published a caution to the investing public in England against the excitement arising with reference to many of the mines. His own views are that, perhaps one mine may for a time pay its way. Generally speaking, however, the elements of a successful mine are wanting, and the explorations and mining work already done in the various districts prove that, while gold exists, it is found in such treacherous deposits that a continued output is highly improbable. Mr. Candler fully believes that not 10 per cent. of the capital sunk in the Indian gold mines will ever be returned in gold bullion. We had thought so always, and raised the voice of warning against the unhealthy gold-rage long before Mr. Candler.

TUESDAY, 1ST JUNE.

OUR CONTEMPORARY of the *Statesman* bears us out in our remarks on the last Entrance Examination. He says, "it is want of space only that prevents our reproducing the *Patriots'* article *inextenso*, for it seems to us to show conclusively that the students are greatly wronged at these examinations." He holds that "the examinations of the London University are proverbially very stiff, and with this comparison before us, it is impossible, we think, to justify the local standard." Adverting to the question we quoted he says, "such an exercise for school boys is simply preposterous," and adds, "The *Patriot* has done well to review the examination at length, and we endorse its conclusion that the head examiners have failed in grasping the purport of the cardinal principles laid down for their guidance in regard to the English language and Mathematics, and that the Moderators failed in their duty.' There is small comfort in this for the rejected students, but a radical change should be made in the examinations of next year."

ANENT the above the *Indian Daily News* says:—"We are glad to hear that the severe comments of the local Press against the present system of the University examinations have attracted the attention of the Indian Government. And it is said that His Excellency the Chancellor is going to sanction certain modifications in the Calcutta University examinations." We should be glad to see this rumour verified.

A WORK entitled "Memoirs of an Arabian Princess" is to be published shortly at Vienna. It is written by the sister of the reigning Sultan of Zanzibar. This will be, we are told, the first work on Arabia by a *bona fide* Arabian, of course in a European language. The Princess is said to be an enlightened and educated lady.

THE MAIL PAPERS say that Mr. G. A. Sala was busy taking notes at the Press view of the Academy. The veteran journalist is described as "ruddy with the sea breezes, and has evidently come back hale and hearty from his Ulyssean wanderings, no doubt with his mind stored with subjects for miles of articles." Mr. Sala reckons his work by miles.

TWO MAHOMEDANS in Hyderabad city made a wager the other day, which resulted in the death of one of them. The deceased accepted a challenge that he should stand facing the sun from 8 A. M. to sunset. A certain day was appointed, when a large gathering assembled to witness the *tamasha*, as they styled it. Bets of Rs. 100 a side were laid. The deceased took his stand gazing at the sun from the agreed time up to 3 P. M., when suddenly he dropped foaming from the mouth. Medical aid was soon summoned, but before assistance arrived, life was extinct. But thus died not the Hindoo *Panchatapas* of old. All should keep to their own sphere.

THE LATEST gossip according to the *Vanity Fair* is that Mr. Gladstone wants to wreak vengeance by abjuring Protestantism and going over to Rome. The Home Rule Bill is of course but the stepping stone. What an amount of abuse have they heaped on the Grand Old Man? We must expect to hear of his being guilty of larceny. Civilized tactics all.

FRANCE will soon have by far the cheapest inland Telegraphic rates for Press telegrams. The minister of Telegraphs has, it is understood, decided to grant a reduction of rates of 50 per cent., reducing the charge to one farthing per word. The Anglo-Indian rate will shortly be reduced, as we had occasion to inform our readers. Could not the Government of India follow suit regarding Indian inland rates? It would be a boon indeed, and would largely increase business.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND JUNE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Deccan Times* has been "long waiting to give publication to a successful remedy in cases of mad dog bite." The wound should be cauterized if possible, and the patient should be given three times a day for three days the juice of a handful of the leaves of what is known as the stinking babul (Hindusthani *Kikar.*) During these three days the patient should be placed under strict diet, every thing but boiled rice, and tyre or curdled milk being interdicted. Salt is not to be given. The medicine usually brings on retching which should not be discouraged, except when it becomes too violent. A table-spoonful or two of tyre will allay this. If after a few weeks the person bitten evinces a feeling of timidity it will be well to repeat the treatment." The Bengali name of the plant is Gooye Babla. It is the *Mimosa Farnesiana* of Linnæus and *Vachellia Farnesiana* of Wight and Arnott. We do not know whether this will be likely to replace M. Pasteur's "scientific method," but those that have faith in potency of drugs may do well to give a fair trial to the prescription.

AT THE Hammersmith Police Court last month, a broker made an application under peculiar circumstances. He stated that he levied a distress upon the goods of a man who snatched the warrant from him and ate it. He (the applicant) chased him, for 20 minutes, when he ran into a chemist's shop to wash it down. The applicant said he wanted a warrant for stealing the distress warrant. This was refused, but the applicant was told that, if he liked to take the responsibility, he could give the man into custody for stealing the warrant. A summons was finally granted for assault.

IT IS reported that Raja Ram Pal Singh has entered into negotiations for the purchase of the hotel property of the G. E. Hotel Company, at Allahabad. The purchase money is said to be Rs. 40,000, and the intention of the Raja is greatly to improve the property and to convert it into a first class hotel. Could not the enlightened Raja think of investing in a more profitable and useful undertaking?

ACCORDING to the *New York Morning Journal*, Mr. George W. Vanderbuilt, the youngest son of the late William H. Vanderbuilt, is a thorough bookworm. It is his ambition to have the greatest and best private library in America. He is, by all odds, the richest young man in America. His fortune amounts to £6,000,000 all told, and is increasing by natural process at the rate of £1,000,000. It is regarded as very probable that he will be heard of as a magazine or newspaper owner, and possibly editor. The thing in which he is most interested is the daily newspaper. It has a fascination for him. A few years ago he sought the permission of his father to engage as a reporter on one of the metropolitan dailies. It was not granted. Young Vanderbuilt writes well. William H. Vanderbuilt did not allow his son to engage in newspaper work. He gratified every wish of young Vanderbuilt who was almost invariably his companion to Europe and a favourite son, and the boy was dutiful enough to obey his father and give up his fondest ambition. Now the young man is free to engage in newspaper or magazine writing, or in the conduct of either. A Vanderbuilt in this country is quite a different order of beings, hardly without the leisure and inclination to open his paper which for fashion's sake he may be induced to subscribe.

THE death of the Dowager Lady Reay, the mother of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, is announced.

IT will be a matter of interest to know that annually about 43,000,000 of babies make their appearance on the world's stage; about 117,808 daily 4,800 per hour, and 80 per minute; so that a tiny life is added to humanity at a rate of four infants every three seconds. Mortality equals about 39,000,000 annually, 106,840 daily, 4,440 hourly, and 74 every minute. On an average, there are 106 boys born alive, to every 100 girls, though in twelve month's time, births of boys and girls are equalized; in other words, babies, of a year old show no numerical preponderance of sex. A cynic would ask on what data have these calculations been made?

THE success that attended the project of a vegetarian dining room, opened by the Vegetarian Society of England in connection with the last Health Exhibition, has emboldened the members of that Society, to make a fresh experiment in connection with the present Liverpool Exhibition.

THURSDAY, 3RD JUNE.

ECONOMY, as practised in connection with the Bombay Railway Police, does not appear to give satisfactory results. In the G. I. P. Railway Police, because the force that is kept is as low as possible in numbers, and in the Bombay-Baroda Railway Police, because the pay is so small, that it is difficult to get men to stay, and while they do stay, their conduct is not very satisfactory. The Police Administration of Bombay City proper, however, is according to the report of the Chief Presidency Magistrate all that could be desired. The Police and the Magistrate, we are told, work together harmoniously. There are few undetected crimes and very few crimes of violence. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness are said to be extremely rare, and probably no streets, the report goes on to say, in any of the great towns of the East or West are as safe as those of Bombay.

MADRAS does not possess a single Native independent College teaching up to the B. A. standard. The *Hindu* thinks it very humiliating to the Madrasis, especially when Calcutta possesses two or three such Colleges. It is a good sign that Madras emulates Bengal, and Bengal sets the example to Bombay. This reciprocal emulation will, no doubt, hasten the progress of the whole country.

THE MADRAS Government has issued an order to the local military authorities to submit a report as to the economies practicable in the Madras Military Department without loss of efficiency. The Finance Committee would be of some service if it could bring the question of military retrenchment to a head.

WE REGRET to hear of the death of Rai Luchmipat Singh of Murshidabad, which melancholy event took place on the morning of the 24th ultimo. The deceased was a rich Zemindar, and used to make good use of his money by spending it in many public benevolent works and in munificent private charity. He was by religion a Jain.

SIR CHARLES DILKE met about two thousand of his constituents in Preece's Riding School, for the purpose of giving a personal explanation as to his conduct in the recent divorce suit, "Crawford *v.* Crawford and Dilke." Sir Charles, who was loudly cheered throughout his address, denied all guilt in the matter, and said that as the Queen's Proctor was going to intervene, he would be prepared to be called as a witness in the case. A vote of confidence in him was unanimously passed. Through the intervention of the Queen's Proctor, Sir Charles may yet have an opportunity of clearing himself up by submitting to cross examination.

MR. H. M. HYNDMAN, the leader in England of the Social Democrats, is about to republish a series of articles which appeared in a magazine several years ago under the title of "The Bankruptcy of India."

"THE FRENCH are going to have an exhibition in 1889 to commemorate the centenary of the Revolution. An iron tower, double the height of the Great Pyramid, is to be built on the ground at a cost of two hundred thousand pounds. It will go soaring up a thousand feet into the air, and visitors who like that sort of thing and have left their nerves at home can be conveyed "in a lift" to the summit, whence they can survey *tout Paris* and the greater part of France. It will certainly be a very remarkable piece of engineering, this Parisian Tower of Babel. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about it is that "the architect and inventor" thinks he will recover four-fifths of the £200,000 it will cost from the visitors who will ascend it. What of it when the Prussians next bombard Paris or a communist rising takes it in hand? The Triumphal Arch of Napoleon is not yet restored.

THE FOLLOWING anecdote let us call it, will show how religious Tommy Atkins is. The Rev. Noel Platt, the officiating Chaplain of St. John's Church, Sikandarabad, notified to his congregation one Sunday lately, that there would be no sermon at the parade service during the hot weather. This announcement was, says a local paper, "evidently hailed with intense delight by Tommy Atkins, for no little talk and titter followed, which caused the Colonel of the Middlesex Corps to sit erect and look at his men; and the Sergeant Major to rise to his feet." Attending sermons is possibly looked upon as the worst and most unbearable form of military discipline. Could not the State invest its superfluities in any better form than feeing Reverends who are regarded as bores of the first water?

THE AFFILIATION of the Jessore Normal High School to the Calcutta University up to the F. A. standard has been authorized.

FRIDAY, 4TH JUNE.

HIS RUSSIAN Majesty is taking largely to tours. From Teheran it is reported that His Imperial Majesty will shortly visit the Turcoman territory. Troops are being called together to meet the Emperor on the frontier. The Sha intends, it is said, to meet the Czar at Euzeli, and preparations for his journey have already been begun. The other day we had occasion to scoff at the rumour of the Czar meeting the Sultan of Turkey and the present canard need not be treated in any other light. But the rumour may serve to facilitate the appointment of a Persian Demarcation Commission like the one we are being pestered with in Afghanistan. Is the Czar simply giving himself a holiday in making these difficult tours, or keeping out of the way of the Nihilists?

THE statement is confirmed that no foreign officers will be invited to attend the German autumn manœuvres this year; but it is denied that this step is due to political reasons. The Germans in the meanwhile have seen the best part of the game of India.

ONE OF THE most touching incidents in the route to the Hall of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, was the presentation to the Queen, as she passed the Gwalior gateway, where Dr. Tyler had picturesquely massed the Indian workers, in gala dress, of a native of Gwalior who has reached the patriarchal age of 102, and who, in a quivering voice, invoked the blessings of Heaven on the Empress-Queen.

MR. LIONEL Tennyson's death does not deprive the new peerage of an heir, for Mr. Hallam Tennyson, the eldest and less known son, still stands as his father's right hand. Lionel Tennyson, remarks a home paper, had, perhaps, none of his father's genius, but he had plenty of smartness, a real talent for writing, and very decided views on politics and other subjects. He was not a very genial man, but he made many friends as well for his own sake as for his father's, and he had something of a standing in English political life. He was born thirty-two years ago, three years after his father assumed the laureateship, and four after the publication of "In Memoriam," so that his birth is associated with his father's rarest triumphs in song.

AN UNUSUAL and significant step has just been taken by the Foreign Office in regard to trade in China. Lord Rosebery has placed the services of one of the ablest and most experienced of the junior officers in the Consular service temporarily at the disposal of a great commercial house. The officer's salary is not, of course, paid by the State; he has only been lent for a period. The gentleman in question, Mr. Donald Spence, is a leading Chinese scholar, and has also considerable diplomatic experience. His official rank will enable him to visit and carry on business on equal terms with the Mandarins, which no merchant, however high his standing, can do; while at the same time, as he is not acting under the immediate orders of his official superiors, British diplomacy will not be involved in the transaction.

THE key which was presented to her Majesty in the Albert Hall on May 4, for the opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, is an object of such artistic merit and historical interest as to deserve description. The key, which lies in a case of dark-red velvet embossed with a golden crown and monogram, is about six inches long, and is made of burnished gold set off with enamel and jewels. The bow is hexagonal in shape. The centre of the hexagon, as seen from one side, is a golden representation of the head of a lion in high relief, langued with a ruby, crowned, and set in red enamel, and surrounded with a band of white enamel with the inscription, "The Colonial and Indian Exhibition." From this central circle radiate to the angles of the hexagon six shields in raised blue enamel, each bearing a symbol in gold of a colony or dependency, the animals chosen being a sheep, an elephant, a tiger, an opossum, a beaver, and a buffalo. At the end of the bowl of the beast surmounting the bow, is an imperial crown, the band of which is jewelled with rubies and emeralds. The pin of the key, as it leaves the hexagon, starts from the centre of four elephant heads, whose trunks form a socket. On the other side of the bow the radiating shields are of yellow gold, and bear the names of the several colonies whose symbols are on the obverse, India, Canada, Ceylon, Cape Colony, Australia, New Zealand, and in the centre is a small nugget of gold. The key is not merely an emblem of State ceremony, but is also a master key to all the doors to the Exhibition.

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SATURDAY, 5TH JUNE.

THE TRADE of Calcutta during the past year, including treasure, has declined to the extent of one crore and eleven lakhs. This represents a decrease of 149 lakhs in the foreign trade (mostly in imports), and 111 lakhs in the coasting trade. There has, however, been an increase in the value of merchandise exported to the extent of 19½ lakhs. The trade with Germany in wheat and other Indian produce has exceeded that of 1884-85, by 4½ lakhs, the trade for the former year very considerably exceeded that of any year on record. The trade with the Cape was about double that of 1884-85, and in other directions it showed all the signs of a vigorous expansion. With regard to the import trade, no less than 25 lakhs is accounted for by the decline in railway material, while 27½ lakhs is covered by machinery, and about the same amount by mineral oil.

THE CHEMICAL Examiner for Bengal, during the last year, performed 2,342 tests for the Government. 780 substances suspected to be poison, or to contain poison, were examined, and 205 articles were tested for blood stains. Other articles submitted for analysis were potable waters, inflammable oils, lime juice, confiscated opium, and spirits. A number of testings were also made of many articles for the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum, the Arsenal at Fort William, the Shell Factory at Ishapur, and the Medical Store and Commissariat Departments. The Chemical Examiner also furnished memoranda on the Petroleum Bill and the Explosives Act, and special reports on analyses of Australian and Kashmir wines. Regarding the latter, he says that "the Kashmir clarets compared most favourably with the imported clarets, and when we are acquainted with the extent to which French wines are adulterated, it becomes a matter of surprise that our locally-manufactured wines are not largely used. Claret drinkers in India have never heard of Kashmir clarets." Dr. Warden thinks that an attempt should be made to restrict the sale of some, if not all, poisons.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir having expressed a desire for extending railway communication to his territories, the Government of India have made arrangements that the several routes into the valley shall be carefully reconnoitered this season. The work will be heavy, as at least four routes will have to be examined, but it is believed one season will be sufficient in which to select the most favourable, and make an approximate estimate of the cost. With the opening up of railways and the late reforms, "the Happy Valley" promises shortly to give happiness to others than the Kashmirians alone.

THE new Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces will arrive in India at the beginning of August. He has lately been made a Q. C.

THE House of Lords, says a contemporary, would hardly have pretended to be surprised by any addition which might now a days be made to its members, but then there will at any rate be a certain amount of novelty in the accession of a peer of colour to a seat. And of this there seems to be some prospect if things go on as some people hope they will. A darkie cook—or rather, a gentleman who has acted in that capacity in India—now claims to be a Gardner, and to enter the Legislature on his promotion. The barony of Gardner became extinct in 1883 with the third baron, but the present claimant boasts to be the issue of the first Lord Gardner and a native jungle-woman, and, what is more, he has succeeded in persuading a well-known firm of solicitors that he possesses conclusive proof of the marriage and his birth. It is useless to speculate on the validity of the ex-cook's claims, but there is this much to be said for him, if he succeeds in proving them, that his presence will help to reconcile some of the Radical members of the Commons to the continued existence of the Upper House, against which they have always held it a grievance that it contained no man who could be considered their equal in any way. With the succession of the *soi disant* Lord Gardner, this grievance will no longer exist.

THE EMPEROR of Germany has sent the Pope a very valuable gold cross, mounted with precious stones, as a souvenir of his mediation between Germany and Spain in the Caroline Islands question. A good advance on the part of Bismark to reconcile the Pope. Some Catholic Bishoprics are also to be restored in Germany.

A FATAL duel at Berne is reported between two students. They fought with pistols, and a bullet entered the eye of one, who dropped dead. The affair has created great excitement in the town. "Who is she?"

A GERMAN, of the name of Beck, a pretender to the Danish throne, has arrived in Copenhagen. He claims to be a direct descendant of the old Danish Royal House of Oldenberg, and is said to bear a striking resemblance to the late Czar. The days of Perkin Warbeck had, we had thought, passed away for good.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1886.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

THE practical defeat of Lord Fitzgerald's motion in the House of Lords about an enquiry into the question of the cost of Civil Justice in India must have, all protestations to the contrary notwithstanding, put off a proper and satisfactory settlement of the issue, to a further date than ever. Lord Kimberley's unnatural nervousness about detailed figures and technicalities carried the day, and Lord Fitzgerald had to content himself with the simple assurance that the question would receive its due share of attention at the hands of the then newly appointed Finance Committee of India. We are inclined to regard the result of the debate—if it might be called a debate at all—not wholly unsatisfactory, because, if Lord Fitzgerald's motion had been carried the enquiry would not have been perceptibly accelerated, considering that no ParliamentaryCommittee has yet been appointed, and may never be appointed, for aught we know, till the vexed Irish question is disposed of one way or another. It is now more than two weeks that the Premier promised us a sort of statement about the Committee on "Monday," and we do not wonder that no statement has been made, though Monday has followed Monday, and has been followed in its turn by others. The main, if not the only chance, therefore, of such an enquiry as Lord Fitzgerald demanded must for the present depend upon the inclination and capabilities of the coterie of officials, known by the dignified name of a Finance Committee, now spending their summer under the shade of the Viceregal lodge at Simla, for ruling the future destinies of the humble Indian tax-payer. We say a coterie of officials advisedly, as the only semi-non-official gentleman who was on the board to represent the non-official community of India, Mr. Hardie of the Bank of Bengal, has since retired from the Committee, leaving it all to the choice discretion and pleasure of the official majority, possibly because he found it impossible to pit his unaided semi-non-official opinion against the formidable phalanx of officialism. Nobody ever had the shadow of a hope of good from the Committee as orignally constituted and it is but natural that the hope will now, if possible, be much less. He is a sanguine expectant, therefore, who would have us believe that the question of the costs of civil administration would have a thorough, impartial and searching enquiry it deserves, at the hands of the Finance Committee. Still an enquiry, however one-sided it may be in its character, has some chance of casting a strong side-light on the thorough rottenness of the system obtaining at the present day. Such an exposure will be, partially at least, fatal to the existing system, and its supporters evidently feel this beforehand, or else pains would not have already been taken in some quarters to apologise for it. On the strength of certain figures appearing in an official "Statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India during 1882-83" we are asked to believe that under the head of "Law and Justice" there is in all India an actual deficit of 30 lakhs and not a surplus, though Bengal shows a nominal surplus of 12½ lakhs. The inference if correct would, we are afraid, have some weight on the consideration of this important question, for it is just and proper that these questions should be regarded from an imperial stand point and not from the narrow basis of provincialism. The inference, however, is fortunately as fallacious as most other *published* official inferences are. It supposes—a most absurd and inadmissible supposition—that the Civil suitor is bound to find the costs of keeping up the machinery of Criminal Administration of the country, for the convenience and benefit of Government. A theory like this would be contemptuously scouted by any other Government having a shadow of pretence to civilization and enlightenment, and is tolerated in India only, because there is not a sufficiently powerful and effective public opinion, to expose and condemn its hollowness. The real facts of the case are known but to the few initiated, and the general public, before whom the deficit figures under the head of "Law and Justice" are flourished with malicious triumph, have hardly reason to suspect that the item includes charges not only for Civil Administration but the cost of keeping up Jails and distant penal settlements. This confusion of nomenclature is as unpardonable as it is mischievous and for the proper understanding of the case a distinction should be observed between the accounts of the receipts and the expenditure. The figures from which the above mistaken inference is apt to be drawn relate, it should be remembered, not to Civil Justice alone but to Law and Justice—quite a different and more comprehensive thing. The sale of court-fee stamps, the main source of "Law and Justice" revenue, is principally confined to civil suitors. The expenditure, however, is not so confined, and includes the maintenance of Criminal Courts, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, and the law officers and Judges no insignificant portion of whose time is spent on criminal work.

MR. L. P. D. Broughton, whom the reader will remember in connection with his efforts to raise the pay and status of the ministerial officers of our law courts, has done the cause a valuable service by combating the fallacy we have been complaining of above. The following items, we argee with him in the opinion, should be omitted from the detail of receipts:—"Sale of unclaimed and escheated property, general fees, fines and forfeitures, Convict Settlement at Port Blair, Thagi School of Industry, jail manufactures, convict labours, and other jail receipts. For a fairer balancing of the sheet on the other hand the corresponding items on the expenditure side should be left out as well. Would it, we ask, be fair and just and proper to charge the civil suitor, for keeping up Criminal Courts, Coroners' Courts, Justices of the Peace, the Convict Settlements at Port Blair, Nicobers and Straits Settlements, and numerous jails all over the country? Would it again be equitable to charge the civil suitor with the full complement of the pay of those law officers and Judges, a good deal of whose time has to be spent on criminal work? Mr. Broughton has taken some pains to make out as to what the reformed and expurgated balances-heet would be, and we quote from him; instead of the official statement itself, with this difference that for convenience's sake we shall take the pound at ten rupees. For the whole of India the account would stand as follows:—

Receipts.

		Rs.
Court Fees in cash	...	153,790
Court Fees in stamps	...	23,005,700
Total.	...	23,159,490

Charges.

		Rs.
High Courts, Chief Courts, Judicial Commissioner's, Recorder	...	30,17,640
Law Officers	...	63,2,960
Civil and Sessions Courts	...	1,05,68,880
Small Cause Courts	...	79,5,910
Miscellaneous	...	14,5,920
Refunds	...	39,7,330
Total.	...	1,55.58,640

The corresponding figures for the Province of Lower Bengal are as follows:—

Receipts.

			Rs.
I.	Court Fees in Cash	...	1,2,290
2.	Court Fee Stamps...	...	88,54,740
	Total ...	...	88,67,030

Charges.

			Rs.
1.	High Courts ...	...	10,85,750
2.	Law Officers ...	...	270,700
3.	Civil and Sessions Court	...	36,05,250
4.	Small Cause Courts	...	288,160
5.	Miscellaneous ...	...	118,620
6.	Refunds ...	...	1,35,250
	Total ...	...	55,03,730

giving an excess of receipts over charges amounting to over 33½ lakhs of rupees.

We would thus have, on the conclusive and unmistakable evidence of facts and figures derived from official sources, but properly adjusted, a surplus of something like 76 lakhs of rupees for the whole of India and not a deficit of 30 lakhs as is sought to be made out. Sir Richard Garth in his minute, dated the 24th of December 1883, arrived at a still more satisfactory conclusion as regards Bengal. Taking figures from the Report on the Administration ofJustice in Lower Bengal Sir Richard showed that in 1882 there was an excess of Rs, 32,16,867 over expenditure. Every pice of this or any other surplus, and of the savings that the efforts of the Finance Committee may succeed in making, belongs, we submit, to theCivil Suitor, to be held in trust for him by Government to be applied to his purposes and for his relief and benefit. The Government is guilty of breach of trust in diverting it to general purposes.

MR. JOHN SLAGG ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

IN his article in the new number of the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. John Slagg comments on the resolutions passed at the National Indian Congress which assembled at Bombay in the closing week of the last year. Mr. Slagg justly remarks at the outset that this Congress is one of the most extraordinary occurrences that are to be found during the period of British rule in India; and that it shows that the time has passed when the paternal despotism which the English have hitherto maintained in India could satisfy the new life and the new desires which Western education has created in the Indian mind. The Congress freely acknowledged the benefits which British rule has conferred on the country, and

called upon the great English nation to complete the noble work which has been begun in India.

We need not follow Mr. Slagg in detail in his comments on the various resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the Congress. The reader will remember that the first resolution earnestly recommended that the proposed enquiry into the condition of India should be entrusted to a Royal Commission, and evidence taken both in India and in England. Mr. Slagg supports this recommendation; and his support must carry very great weight, considering that the idea of the proposed enquiry originated with him and he was to have moved it in the House of Commons in June last year. He admits that the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee would be in accordance with former precedents; but at the same time he points out that if the enquiries of the proposed Committee are carried on according to the practice hitherto made, they will be almost useless. He observes:—"The evidence taken before the Parliamentary Committee of 1853 is contained in about a dozen bulky volumes, and was obtained almost wholly from English officials employed either in India or at the India Office, then located at Leadenhall Street. A few missionaries were also examined; but of the people of the country there were no representatives beyond three or four Parsees from Bombay. And yet even in those days, as those who make it their business to go through this voluminous evidence will find, by far the most valuable portions of it are contained in the appendices, in the form of petitions drawn up by Native Associations at the chief Presidency towns. I would draw the special attention of the student to one from the inhabitants of the town of Madras, giving a long doleful picture of the fortunes of that presidency since it was privileged to enjoy the inestimable blessings of British rule. The neglect of Native evidence in 1853 was a serious misfortune then, to revert to it now would be a political crime. The National Indian Congress has also expressed its desire that evidence should be taken in India as well as in England; and this is a matter of the greatest importance." If evidence is not to be taken on the spot, it is better that there should be no inquiry into the condition of India. We need not repeat that most of the highly educated and representative men, whose evidence would be valuable, will be deterred by social or other considerations from proceeding to England, and these men are witnesses of a perfectly indispensable kind.

Mr. Slagg, as might be expected, warmly approves the second resolution adopted by the Congress, which recommends the abolition of the Secretary of State's Council. As this question is one of vital importance to the interests of the people, we reserve it for discussion in a separate article. The reorganisation of the Legislative Councils was the subject of the third resoultion This particular change Mr. Slagg has already advocated in his pamphlet on *The Poverty in India and its Remedies*. We have of late written so much on the necessity of remodelling the Legislative Councils of India that we need not say anything on the subject here. It is notorious that the Councils, as now constituted, are large shams and exist merely for the purpose of registering the edicts of the Executive Government. Resolution No. 4 demands that greater facilities should be granted to the people of India for admission into the Covenanted Civil Service. Mr. Slagg regrets this resolution, because he thinks that the time has come when the Civil Service, as a separate body, should cease to exist. It is obvious that until this has been done it will be impossible to proportion the salaries of public servants to the resources of the country they govern, and employ Natives extensively—a measure which is imperatively demanded both by financial and political considerations. It will be remembered that the National Indian Congress in their fifth and sixth resolutions, deprecated the recently-sanctioned increase of the military expenditure of the Empire, and insisted that the increased expenditure, absolutely necessary should be met by retrenchment, by the re-imposition of the costoms duties, and by the extension of the license tax. Mr. Slagg, for obvious reasons, is silent on the recommendation that the customs duties should be revived; but he strongly condemns the re-imposition of the income-tax. He says:—"In India an income-tax can never be a productive tax, because nineteen-twentieths of the population are not in the enjoyment of any incomes, great or small. But the amount of oppression practised by the income-tax assessors upon these poor and defenceless people is incalculable, and cannot be guarded against. This fact it was that induced Lord Northbrook, almost as the first act of his Government, to abolish the income-tax, which under his predecessor, had formed a part of our Indian financial system." Mr. Slagg quotes two passages from Mr. John Inglis' memorable speech on the income-tax in the Legislative Council in the time of Lord Mayo. "It may be true," said Mr. Inglis, "that only 1 in 300 of the people pays income-tax to Government, but it is equally true that of the 299 remaining, at least one-half are subjected to the most vexatious oppression, inquisition, and extortion, when the preliminary lists are being drawn up, and that a very large number of these men have to pay in order to keep their names out of the list." And again:—"It is, I believe, no exaggeration to say that for every rupee that is paid into the Treasury, another is paid to the subordinate native officials; that is, the natives of India paid last year upwards of two millions sterling as income-tax to Government, and two millions more as bribes. Everywhere throughout the country, the people are being demoralized by the tax; everywhere false returns are sent in; everywhere the trading classes are beginning to keep two sets of books—one set showing accurately the real transactions, the other containing a carefully prepared garbled account to be shown to the income-tax assessors." Mr. Slagg is astonished that the sum for which this oppressive and demoralising tax has been re-imposed is only £700,000. We need hardly tell him that the people of India are indebted to the cotton lords of Lancashire for the reintroduction of this "odious" tax. It cannot be denied that the license-tax, which has now developed into an income-tax, was originally imposed in 1878 by Sir John Strachey in order to pave the way for the eventual total remission of the cotton duties.

THE OPIUM DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SIR JOSEPH PEASE'S annual motion, directed to the suppression of the Indian Opium traffic, was laid before the House of Commons on the 4th ultimo. The motion affirmed that it was "expedient that the Indian Government should take measures to terminate gradually its direct connection with the cultivation of poppy and the manufacture of, and the trade in, opium; and that it should use the power that it possesses to prohibit in British India the cultivation of poppy except to supply the legitimate demand for opium for medicinal purposes." It will be remembered that on former occasions Sir Joseph Pease used to argue that England had no right to force opium into China against the wishes of the Chinese people, and that she was bound to treat China as she would treat Germany, France or any independent country. But the recent convention with China has deprived Sir Joseph of his stock argument touching the wickedness of corrupting the guileless China-man. He had, thus, no resource left this time but to fall back upon his contention as to the immorality of the whole business. Strange to say, he did not feel it his duty to attack the revenue derived from Malwa opium which is produced in the Native States of India and which passes through British territory on its way to China. But he held the cultivation of poppy and the manufacture of opium in the Bengal Presidency to be contrary to the precepts of the Christian religion. He spoke of the misery and ruin which opium-smoking inflicted upon the Burmese and he propounded the theory that the effects of opium-smoking were much worse than those caused by the consumption of intoxicating spirits. We need hardly say that this theory has no legs to stand upon. That it is utterly untenable has been proved to demonstration by Dr. W. J. Moore in an admirable letter to the *Times of India*. He writes:—"The effects of opium have been described as more deleterious and debasing than the effects of alcohol, and this I utterly deny. Ginshops do more harm in Great Britain than opium shops do in China. The physiological effects of alcohol are infinitely more injurious to the human system than the physiological effects of opium. They are both stimulants in small, narcotics in large, and poisonous in still larger doses. But opium does not excite the brain like alcohol and opium does not destroy the texture of the liver like alcohol. Opium does not produce *delirium tremens*, and although there is an opium *dyscrasia*, the results of excessive use, a much smaller proportionate number suffer from this ulterior result than the number becoming victims to the ulterior effects of alcohol. I firmly believe that a population tabooing alcohol and smoking *chundu* instead, would be a more healthy population than one pursuing the opposite course. * * * Then as regards the debasing effects of opium. Why! the Chinese take their opium pipe preparatory to endeavouring to over-reach their friends in a bargain; while the British concludes his business with the festive cup; for the China-man knows the opium will brighten his intellect, while the British knows the alcohol will dull his faculties. But although opium in moderation brightens the intellect it, also soothes and composes the system." Dr. Moore points out that the great majority of them taking opium are hale, hearty, powerful, and with intellects undulled; and that many of the Natives of India believe that the use of opium in advanced age is favourable to

longevity. He does not deny that excess in the use of opium is deleterious, but at the same time he says that the excessive use of whisky, or of champagne, or even of wholesome food itself, is injurious. He wonders that anti-opiumists utterly ignore the benefits which are derived from the use of the drug in moderation. He enumerates some of these benefits, and observes that although opium may be abused by a minority it is a source of harmless enjoyment to the majority, an enjoyment also in which the poor participate, and that thousands find solace in, and protection from, various diseases by the use of opium. He has no hesitation whatever in saying there are many other things which should be stopped before the growth and use of opium is interfered with, and he advises the Anti-Opium Society to turn their attention to such things. Dr. Moore's views on the opium question we commend to the careful and attentive consideration of the anti-opium fanatics.

Sir Joseph Pease's motion was seconded by Sir J. Swinburne, who wondered how the English people, while pleading the cause of temperance at home, could encourage the Chinese to eat or smoke opium. Sir J. Swinburne should remember that the Indian opium revenue is entirely paid for by the upper class of consumers in China, and if its production were totally stopped, the masses who consume opium in China would not know that any change had taken place. He must also bear in mind the fact that Christian England, the great preacher of temperance, violates the principles of morality far more outrageously than the Government of India by its tax on drink. Sir Richard Temple, who spoke next, pertinently observed that as the Chinese were determined to consume opium, which they had a right to do if they chose, it was better that they should consume the first-rate Indian opium than the second-rate indigenous drug; and that this opium case ran on all fours to the case of spirits and other alcoholic liquors in England. Sir Richard continued :—"If a tax was to be levied upon opium it ought to be levied in the most certain and efficient manner, so that no part of the drug should escape taxation, and no illicit practices should prevail. The Government of India, seeing that difficulty, had determined to have a system which should be certain and effective, and therefore had arranged that no one should cultivate poppy except under direct supervision, and that the drug in quantities should not be placed in the market except under Government supervision. The object of these restrictions was to secure the revenue and prevent illicit consumption, and therefore the connection of the Government with the cultivation of the poppy was not at all in the shape of a monopoly, but merely an engine of taxation and a certain means of enforcing supervision. In the west of India, where the system was in force which the Hon. Baronet advocated for all India, smuggling and illicit practices always prevailed in spite of the vigilance of the Bombay authorities, who found it quite impossible to prevent untaxed opium percolating into Indian territory." Sir Richard Temple further showed conclusively that no good to morality could result from the stoppage of the direct connection of Government with the cultivation of poppy and manufacture of opium; and that if the resolution moved by Sir Joseph Pease were carried into effect, it would produce a variety of fiscal disorders and an immorality of which the mover never dreamt. Mr. Lewis McIver who followed Sir Richard Temple, made a most sensible speech. He pointed out that in China the poorer classes used "home-brewed opium, and the rich consumed the more expensive drug from India which is a luxury. Such being the case, prohibition would simply make the situation in China analogous to the condition of England, if France forbade the importation of its wines to England and compelled the English people to drink beer and gin." Mr. McIver then stated that the abandonment of the opium traffic would cause a loss of seven millions to India, and he observed that if in the interests of the Christian religion and morality the English people wished to put an end to the Indian opium traffic, they should show their nobility at the cost of the British tax-payer. If the House really wanted to be virtuous, let it be virtuous with its own money." Again, the suppression of the Indian traffic would throw two millions of people with their families out of employment and promote increased cultivation of poppy in other countries. Mr. Stafford Howard, the new under-Secretary of State for India, spoke on behalf of the Government. He urged with great force that it was not possible to stop the opium traffic in India altogether; and that its stoppage would cause a loss to the whole revenue including compensation to the Native Chiefs, of at least eleven millions. Sir George Campbell next rose and expressed his surprise that the mover of the resolution was not in favour of the total prohibition of the use of spirituous liquors, though he was for the total prohibition of the consumption of opium. Sir George was proceeding to give an account of the people in the province of Behar, where opium was accessible to every person, when, at the instance of an Hon'ble Member, the House was "counted out," before any decision could be arrived at upon Sir Joseph Pease's resolution. Had Sir George Campbell not interfered the debate would not have so suddenly come to such an end. But his rising was a signal to Hon'ble Members to withdraw rapidly in such large numbers that a quorum could not be maintained.

DR. HUNTER'S LECTURE.

THE CELESTIALS of Simla had a grand intellectual treat on Friday last. It was served in the form of a lecture on the "Ruin of Aurangzeb and the Grand Army of the Deccan" by Mr. W. W. Hunter. The subject was a highly interesting one, and it would have been difficult to find in India an abler expounder of it than the learned lecturer. Alike for the accuracy of the details and the masterly style of handling them the lecture was fully worthy of the Abul Fazl of our day. The moral taught in it will touch the heart of every native of India; it is that "the Mogal Empire was based by Akbar's policy of conciliation towards the native races. When Aurangzeb reversed that policy the Empire perished." The Lecture will shortly appear in an English magazine, and we can make room here only for its peroration :

"Never, since that Assyrian summer night when the Roman Emperor, Julian, lay dying of the javelin wound in his side, had an imperial policy of reaction ended in so complete a catastrophe. The Roman empire was destined to centuries of further suffering before it passed through death into new forms of life. The history of Aurangzeb's successors is a swifter record of ruin. The Hindu military races closed in upon the Moghal Empire : its Muhammadan Viceroys carved out for themselves kingdoms from its dismembered provinces. A series of puppet monarchs were set up and pulled down : seven devastating hosts swept into India through the northern passes : a new set of invaders, who would take no denial poured in from the sea. At length Lord Lake, on his entry into Delhi was shown a feeble old captive of the Marathas, blinded, poverty stricken, and half imbecile, whom he compassionately saluted as the Mughal Emperor. A new rule succeeded in India, a rule under which the sound and rapid reforms of Akbar, and the too obstinate reaction of Aurangzeb are alike impossible. Periods of progress have alternated with periods of pause. But the advance has been steady towards that consciousness of solidarity, that enlightenment of the masses, and that capacity for political rights, which mark the true growth of a nation. It was by the alienation of the native races that the Mughal Empire perished : it is by the incorporation of those races into a loyal and a united people, that the British rule will, please God, endure."

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

RANA SHANKER BUKSH C. I. E. Vice-President of the British Indian Association, Oudh, has been honored with a seat in the Supreme Council.

THE Tagore law lectures for the year will commence on Saturday the 19th, and will be delivered at the Presidency College at 9 A. M., every succeeding Saturday till the course is finished. The lectures will be devoted to the subject of transfer of immovable property.

A NEW craze is on the wing ;—it is that of knockingShakespeare down from his lofty pedestal as the prince of poets. It was hatched some time ago in the form of an idea that Macaulay's "greatest, wisest and meanest of mankind," was the real author of the plays, which are current in the name of "Divine William's" ; but it was too weak to move about. It has now been fully fledged. Mr. William Henry Burr, of New York, has published a pamphlet "in which he not only denies that Shakespeare ever wrote the plays that bear his name, but declares that he could not write at all. He gives facsimiles of the four known autographs of the great dramatist, and argues from the style of execution and the variety of spelling that they are the production of a totally uneducated person,"—in short that Shakespeare was an illiterate deer stealer. To back this, a countryman of his has announced that he has discovered in the folio edition of Henry IV. a cypher account in which the "meanest of mankind" has not only given his name, but a history of the reign of Queen Bess. Sea serpents and monster gooseberries have gone out of fashion, and civilised mankind must delectate on higher sensations.

MR. GLADSTONE'S Home Rule still trembles in the balance, and the united opposition of Radicals, Liberals and Conservatives alike, threatens to be formidable. Mr. Chamberlain held a meeting of some forty-five of his Parliamentary followers on the 31st ultimo, to decide upon their course of action in respect to the Bill, and it was unanimously resolved to vote against the second reading of the Bill. Lord Hartington and his followers also have signified their intention of voting against Government. In the face of

opposition so organised and so united, the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's patriotic scheme is almost sure, and the calamity of an early dissolution of Parliament, which every body pretended to be anxious about, seems now to be considered a certainty. The Debate in the House itself was resumed on the 1st instant and the division will take place this day. Mr. Chamberlain said that he had resolved to oppose the second reading, because it involved an approval of the main outlines of the Bill. He advocated a system of Parliament similar to that in force in Canada, and expressed his conviction that the result of the next elections would show a majority for the Unionists. Sir W. V. Harcourt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke in support of the Bill, and said that the country had sanctioned the principle of the Bill, which would be carried out even if the Government was destroyed. The House of Lords in the meantime has finally passed the Arms Bill for Ireland.

WE are not aware whether the open air play and fire-works to which the *Times'* Calcutta Special has been good enough to attribute the success of the Bengal mass meetings, are at work in Assam as well. The Calcutta Babu is a deal distant from the valley of the Bramaputra and the Madras and Bombay Babus are more distant still. The success of the Assam Land Law agitation is nevertheless remarkable, and the movement seems to be spreading over the whole of the country with the rapidity of wild fire. Anglo-Indian papers, which used to gratuitously insult the correspondents who took the trouble of wiring the reports of these meetings, by particularising them as "Native" Correspondents, have no doubt come to see the magnitude of the movement, and have given up the trick and begun to class them as their "Correspondents" or their "Special Correspondents." A monster meeting was held at Sibsagar on May 24, at which about twenty-five thousand people were present. The proceedings were commenced with an enthusiastic expression of loyalty to the Empress, and the usual resolutions were unanimously passed. Another public meeting of over ten thousand people of the town and the subdivision was held at Jorehat on the 2nd instant. The significance of these demonstrations should not be lost on the authorities. The Viceroy, as well as the Chief Commissioner of Assam, have been memorialized, and we should be sorry if the grievances of the people of Assam were to go unremedied. People, if they are not agitation-mongers like the Calcutta Classics, do not meet in their hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands for sentimental grievances alone, and it is not altogether prudent or statesmanlike to ignore their representations.

AS A sort of rejoinder to the recent warning from the Chinese Government that the Thibet Mission should be reduced in number, a Simla correspondent telegraphs that the news of the complaint of China about the composition of the mission should be received with caution. The Mission has, the telegram goes on to say, been made as small as is consistent with safety, and no reduction in its strength is possible. The object of the Mission, it is held, has always been purely commercial. There has been no change of policy in the matter as has been suggested in Reuter's telegram conveying the Chinese warning. The Mission has assembled at Siliguri and great latitude of action is being allowed to Mr. Macaulay, who will take the opportunity of ascertaining the state of feeling regarding the Mission at the frontier. The Chinese Government, we are assured from Simla, continues to show itself most friendly in the matter, and we can only hope that the friendliness will be kept up throughout and shared by Thibet. The road becomes impassable during the rains and the mission, if it has to start betimes, has not much time to waste upon fruitless deliberations. The Raja of Sikim will escort the Mission through his territories. But that is not a matter of much consequence, as the mission will necessarily be left to its own resources on reaching the frontier. The satisfactory settlement of the Shan difficulty in Burma will depend very much on the goodwill of China, and our Government should do all in its power to avoid collision with the Government of China. Mr. Macaulay obtained permission at Pekin for an informal mission to Lassa, and the question of escort accompanying it was, by mistake or otherwise, left open. China and Tibet now seem to be frightened by the formidable array of elephants, carbines and scientific men that will shortly invade the sacred territories of the Lamas, and nothing untoward, we hope, will overtake the Mission either at the frontier or in the interior.

THE GREEK Government has notified to the Great Powers that disarmament has commenced, and urges that the blockade be raised in order to facilitate its completion. We would, however, be pleased to find a slightly increased display of caution and discretion on the part of the Great Powers, for the old game may be up once more as soon as their back is turned, and we may in no time hear of the patriotic Greeks ranging once more under the standard of King George. Peaceful protestations should not throw the Powers off their guard. We cannot put down the Great Powers as so many simpletons whom shows and protestations, however naive, can really and effectually deceive. They, or some of them at least, have an object of their own in view in choosing to be so easily imposed upon. But the others, in the interests of public peace, should insist that the troops should not be recalled nor the blockade raised, unless and until the difficulties in this terribly "noisy corner of Europe" are effectively and finally settled. The war closes now only to break out again, yea as does the treacherous wound that ostensibly covers up and deceives the practised surgeon's eye only to break out with renewed virulence no sooner has he retired. A prudent surgeon would probe it up to the core, though he should cause some little pain, and not stop till he is satisfied that it is healed within as without. There should be a reliable and proper safeguard, for the last time's game was no mean one. The Turks admit having lost 340 men in killed and wounded during the recent fighting on the Greek frontier and also state that they buried 1,200 Greeks. The Porte, however, has suggested to the Great Powers that in view of the Greek disarmament the blockade by the International Fleet of the coasts of Greece against vessels sailing under the Greek flag, may be raised.

AS WE announced last week, Colonel Newmarch has been appointed to officiate as military member of the Viceroy's Council, in the place of the late General Hughes. The substantive appointment, however, falls, according to a message of Reuter, upon Colonel G. T. Chesney. It is not for us to decide between the rival claims of the fortunate Colonel, and any disappointed aspirant to the exalted office. We have, every reason however, to expect that Colonel Chesney's career as a Councillor will be a successful one, as he is credited to have a complete mastery of the department he will be called upon to preside over. He was General Wilson's right-hand man in departmental work, and is accustomed to be regarded as quite an authority on military administrative matters. When the time comes for the Finance Commission to consider and decide the important question of abolishing, or, at any rate, materially curtailing the somewhat obsolete and costly department of which Colonel Chesney will be the head, there ought to be no warmer and more staunch advocate of this much needed reform than the Colonel himself.

IN REVIEWING in our last issue the reckless waste of money entailed by annual migrations to the hills we had occasion to refer to Mr. Gorst's motion in Parliament calling for a return as to the costs of these migrations. A return, it is now stated, showing the cost for a series of years of the tour expenses of the Government of India, in which is included the charge of the Simla exodus, was sent home last June to the Secretary of State, who had called for it on the motion of Mr. Gorst. The return was accompanied by an explanatory note in which the Government of India is said to have gone fully into the subject. The correspondence is believed to have been presented in some form to Parliament, but it is not known here how much, if any portion, of the correspondence has been actually made available to the general public in England. The Government of India is, it is said, under the customary rules, precluded from giving publicity to the subject. The return should not, however, be unnecessarily delayed in publication for general information, as it is being looked for with almost feverish anxiety, on account of the enormous stake in question. Efforts in the meantime are not wanting on the part of Government organs to gradually prepare the public mind for the reception of bills of possibly an appaling magnitude. An inspired correspondent of a contemporary says that enquiries made in connection with the return showed, that the expenditure was much less than was anticipated. All conceivable manner of sophistry is already on the wind, and we are told that although the migration bill alone of the Government of India, may not fall much short of five lacs, two lacs of this formidable sum is practically paid back to the country in the shape of railway fare over the lines of which Government is the proprietor. The sophistry might conveniently be carried a little further and include the allowances to "Native" clerks, cooly hire, and shown on the credit side of the balance sheet, since the money does not go out of the country, but remains in it. It is no good trying to veil the real importance of the question at issue, by puerile and unmeaning logic like this.

THE forty-sixth Hare anniversary was celebrated on Monday at the Science Association Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton. The gathering, though not very large, was select, and owing to the unfortunate indisposition of Dr. Mahendralala Sircar, who was to have delivered the address of the evening, the task of lecturing as well as presiding fell to Mr. Cotton, and he did his work well. In an easy conversational style he gave the audience a short but exhaustive sketch of David Hare's remarkable career, filling in the gaps with happy local and contemporaneous hits which were much appreciated. An old unostentatious gentleman, who had personal experience of Mr. Hare's kindness as a pupil, treated the audience to a number of hitherto unknown anecdotes. The venerable Ramtanu Lahiri, bent down under the weight of age and ill-health, marked his dutifulness to his departed master by being personally present at the meeting under circumstances of the greatest disadvantage, and was heartily cheered by the audience on Mr. Cotton introducing him to the meeting. It is not an unobservable trait of the Hindu character and an effective reply to the baseless charge of ingratitude to their benefactors so often brought to their doors, that they should thus meet year after year to commemorate the services of a man,—a European, discarded by his own brethren and countrymen—who lived and worked and died for them and whose name has become a household word in Bengal. The assembly broke up at 6 P. M., the hour at which David Hare breathed his last that day forty-six years ago.

IT IS a matter of grave anxiety that two of the first and foremost native princes of India should continue to be seriously ill. The Maharaja Scindia's health has been very bad of late, and he had to give up the idea of summering in Mussourie on account of aggravated indisposition. His Highness has, however, we are glad to hear, recovered enough strength to be able to proceed to Bithur, to bathe in the holy Ganges. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar is the other personage seriously ill.

MAHARAJA DULEEP SING was, our readers will remember, detained at Aden even after his family with the exception of his eldest son, was allowed to start for Europe. The authorities however, seem to have thought over the matter again, and His Highness, it is even partially refreshing to be told, will be allowed to return to England and not required to "stay" with the Resident in his bleak Aden quarters or share Theebaw's apartments at Rutnagiry. It will be

all one to the crest-fallen prince, now that his estate, his plate, his furniture are all gone and he will be henceforth regarded in circles in which he was esteemed and fawned upon, but as a revised and improved edition of the Zulu monarch brought back from Aden. It must, however, be consoling to His Highness that his Asian visit, however unpleasant and unhappy, has not been wholly ineffectual, as he returns to England an honored Sikh once more. A Sikh priest visited Aden lately on purpose, and re-admitted the luckless prince to the holy Pahul. He has left Aden for Europe.

THERE IS we believe a considerable fund in connection with the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, for the purpose of defraying the travelling expenses of such patients as have no means of their own to return home after discharge from hospital. The fund, we are sorry to be informed, is not as satisfactorily administered as it ought to be. Cases occur frequently in which the passage home of Europeans or their convalescent trips up the country, are with the utmost readiness paid for from the funds, and it is said to be no rare sight to see European or Eurasian patients drawing fifty rupees or more at the time of discharge on the score of alleged poverty. It is only when "Indians" are concerned that the authorities object to "make it a rule" to pay the travelling expenses, even if the amount should not exceed the paltry sum of two rupees. Not long ago a discharged invalid, coming from a distant district, appealed to us for aid to defray the expense of returning home, and told us a woful tale as to how his request for passage money had been refused by the authorities. He wanted no more than two rupees, and had to beg from door to door in the then weak state of his health, although there was in the hospital from which he had just been discharged, a fund avowedly for the relief of patients of his class. Incidents like this never catch the ear of the authorities, and the evil is therefore left unremedied They reflect any thing but credit on the management, and should not be allowed to be repeated.

THE Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs have of late been discussing the desirability or otherwise of legal members of their body accepting a brief for or against the Municipality for a consideration. The legal Remembrancer's opinion has been obtained, but we are not told as to what that opinion is. The section of the oldAct relating to this question was referred to the Hon'ble Mr. Evans for opinion who held such acceptance to be a criminal offence. The whole section has been bodily incorporated in the new law, and on the strength of Mr. Evans's opinion, a member, himself a Pleader, moved that "it is unseemly that members of the board who are lawyers should act in cases in which the Municipality is concerned on receipt of fees." Other members, however, held that there was nothing unseemly or dishonorable in a legal Commissioner accepting brief for or against a Municipality, and that the resolution would be *ultra vires* as it would not be binding on any one. A reverend member suggested that the question should be put to the crucial test of a practical prosecution of a pleader for, what Mr. Evans holds, is a criminal offence. The Chairman was unwilling that the resolution should be rejected lest it would seem that they sanctioned the course the resolution sought to condemn and the discussion of the question has been adjourned. The members of the Calcutta Corporation, we believe, have never stood on points like these, and it is not likely that some of them should have committed a "criminal offence" on more than one occasion, with impunity without the law taking its course.

A NOTABLE commentary on our remarks about Sir Rivers Thompson's refusal to grant a paltry 30 or 40 pounds a month to the Calcutta Public Library comes from England. In the *Academy* of April 3 we find that "the grant to the Bibliotheque Nationale for purchases is 185,000 frs., (£7,400 or over Rs. 90,000) of which 80,000 frs. is appropriated to printed books; 30,000 frs. to MSS.; 40,000 frs. to coins; and 27,000 frs. to prints. The total grant for all the national libraries of France amounts to 2,25,000 frs." Yes, over, 34,000 Rs. in Paris for printed books only, and—and, Sir Rivers gives *nil* for Calcutta, and we are denounced by the *quasi* Government organs as disloyal, rancorous, scurrilous, and what not for noticing the contrast.

ONE of the fashionable complaints of Calcutta now-a-days is as to why Calcutta should not have swimming baths while Bombay and Muffassil Stations have them. The question is about to be brought to a head and there is a talk of converting the two tanks near the High Court, which used to serve as reservoirs of the Chandpal Ghat Pumping station. And Mr. Harrison has taken time by the forelock and provided for the necessary ways and means by inserting in his Municipal Bill, a clause to the effect that baths should be among the public conveniences on which Municipal funds may be spent. At the Tivoli Gardens and elsewhere swimming baths were established and the Municipality helped them by selling to them filtered water at a nominal price. But the swimmers never evinced a disposition to pay any price, and the ventures ended in collapses. With Municipal funds now matter may go on better. True, the people at large require no such swimming baths, the poor among them indulge a swimming in the river where they bathe and the rich Indians go for the purpose to their gardens in the suburbs; but they should not grumble to pay for the recreation of their betters the Europeans. Taxation is meant for the comforts of European Dives and not for Indian Lazarus. The only thing now remaining to be done is to add a few words to include town bands and Italian operas among Municipal public conveniences," and the restoration to caste of Mr. Harrison will be complete.

WE ARE GLAD to find that Babu Brajendra Nath Banerjee, L. M. S., the well-known and successful Homœopathic practitioner of Allahabad, has removed to Calcutta with a view to establish himself here. He is an able, experienced physician. He had an extensive practice in the capital of the North-Western Provinces, and was respected by all who knew him, not only for this professional abilities, which are of a very high order, but also for his exemplary character and kind disposition. Babu Brojendra Nath Benerji has been Joint Editor of the *Indian Homœopathic Review* for the last four years. We wish him every success in Calcutta.

THE inhabitants of nearly seventy-seven villages in the Districts of Burdwan and Hooghly have been memorialising the East India Railway authorities for the construction of a railway station between Boichee and Mymaree ever since 1877, but their memorials and petitions have not yet been taken any notice of. The Station, if opened, would be nearer to the flourishing villages of Dabeepore, Dhamash and others. and is not likely to be in dearth of traffic. To provide against any probable loss Babu Chundi Lal Sing, the well known Zamindar of Dabipore, has,we hear, offered a security of Rs 500 and an indemnity to the extent of one thousand rupees. He has further undertaken, we understand, to construct a pucca feeder road from Dabipore to the station. There seems to be no reason why under these circumstances the Railway authorities should refuse to open the station which seems to be so much in need of.

THE literary world has sustained a severe loss in the death of Dr. Von Ranke, the celebrated German Historian. His rigorous method of treating history, which he declined to look upon as romance or epic, earned him a world-wide reputation. He is best known as the author of the "History of the Popes." His History of the Roman and Germanic Peoples, from 1494 to 1535, and "A Critique upon the Later Historians," published in 1824, attracted so much attention that he was invited to Berlin in 1825, as Professor Extraordinary of History in the University, and was sent, in 1827, by the Prussian Government, to Vienna, Rome, and Venice, to examine the historical materials there deposited. The first fruits of these investigations were "The Princes and People of Southern Europe in the 17th and 18th Centuries," published in 1827; and "The Conspiracy against Venice in 1688," in 1831; followed by the "Popes of Rome: their Church and their State in the 16th and 17th Centuries," in 1834-39. The work in which Ranke displays the most laborious investigation, and the greatest completeness of form, is his "German History in the Times of the Reformation," published in 1839-47. His works have been translated and published in England by Mrs. Austin and Mr. Scot. In addition to the above mentioned works, Ranke edited, in 1832, the *Historical and Political Gazette*, which he was compelled to discontinue on account of its liberal tone. Between 1837 and 1840 he published three volumes of "Annals of the German Monarchy under the House of Saxony," followed by "Nine Books of Prussian History" in 1847-48; "Civil Wars and Monarchy in the 16th and 17th Centuries: a History of France, principally during that period," in 1852-53; and "Ferdinand I. and Maxmilian II. of Austria: an Essay on the Political and Religious State of Germany immediately after the Reformation." In 1841 he was appointed Historiographer of Prussia, and in 1848 was elected a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort. He was ennobled in 1866. Among his more recent publications are—a "History of Wallenstein," 1869; "The German Powers and the League of Princes being a History of Germany from 1780 to 1790;" "A History of England, principally in the 17th Century," an English translation of which was issued from the Clarendon Press at Oxford in 6 vols. 1875. He died at the ripe old age of ninety-two years, having been born in 1795.

TELEGRAMS.

THE Financial Department has promulgated a wholesome order. It invites the special attention of all officers concerned with the working of the Income Tax Act to the rule prohibiting public servants from making public or disclosing, except for the purpose of that Act, any information contained in documents delivered or produced with respect to assessments under part 4 of the Act. The order further directs all officers to be most careful to regulate their proceedings in such a manner as to prevent the information which should be kept secret from becoming known. Information of this nature, it should be precautionally noted, is to be withheld by officers enforcing the Act from persons in the employment of the assessors.

A VERY serious catastrophe is reported from Lahore. The roof of the Boys' High School suddenly came down on the night of the 28th ultimo, smashing three European boys to death and injuring others.

THERE appears to be no foundation for the rumour about the death of the Amir. The rumour seems to be one of those habitually started on the frontier about the Amir. The box containing Her Majesty's letter to His Highness on the subject of the G. C. S. I. has been received at Kabul, and the Amir has made known the contents of the letter in open Durbar. An awning was subsequently erected at the Kotwali, and the letter was suspended there for the people to read.

THE case of Colonel Hooper, late Provost Marshal at Mandalay, has been minuted upon by the Viceroy, and will now be sent to England for final disposal by the Secretary of State.

A telegram to the *Times of India* states that the Parsis have played their first match. In one inning of the match, the Marylebone Cricket Club against the Parsi Eleven, Marylebone scored 313 runs, and the Parsis only 89.

IF THE Boundary Commission have to remain on the frontier during the summer, they will probably fix their quarters at Shadian in the hills south of Mazar. The removal of the Saraks from Kila Wali which is situated within the Afghan frontier, has been effected. Some 360 families residing there are now settled at Panjdeh.

HERR Most, who has been on his trial for instigating the late Socialist riots at Chicago and elsewhere in the United States, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and has in addition been fined 500 dollars. Had he been at Salem he would have got free quarters at the Andaman Islands for the rest of his life.

THE marriage of President Cleveland to Miss Falsam has been solemnized at the White House.

GREAT excitement prevails in America owing to the seizure of American fishing boats by the Dominion Government for violating the Canadian fishery rules.

REUTER telegraphs from Venice that cholera is increasing there.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M, D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended thi preparation, and observed :—" I have frequenly prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil. not likely to create disgust and atherapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks :—" With strumous and Emeciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilbs, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints and pints, quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following books and pamphlets :—

1. The Truth about Russia and England, by Mahfuz Ali.
2. Report of the Land Revenue Settlement of the Siba Jagir Kangra District, 1881-82.
3. Report of the Transactions of the Mayo-Native Hospital and its Dependent Dispensaries, 1885.
4. Indian Telegraph Guide, Part I, 1886.
5. Indian Telegraph Guide, Part II, 1886.
6. A Paper containing Report on wheat and linseed crops.
7. Records of the Geological Survey of India, vol XIX Part II, 1886.
8. Memorandum to accompany Charts of Temperature and Rainfall of India, 1886.
9. Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of British India from April 1885 to February 1886.
10. Prices and Wages, in India, Parts I, II, and III.
11. Introduction to the Annual Accounts of the sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency for 1885-86.
12. Statistics of Indian Railways, Part I, for the half year ended 30th June 1885.
13. Ditto Ditto Part II.
14. Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home Department, serial No. 2, 1885,
15. Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India, 1886.
16. Statistical Table for British India, 1886.
17. Sajjanatoshini.
18. The Mahabharata, Vanaparva, translated into English and distributed gratis by Babu Protap Chandra Roy, Part XXIII 1886.
19. aPnchadasi by Giris Chunder Vedratna No2. to 6.
20. Fifty-fourth Report of the District Charitable Society, 1884-85.
21. Salammbo of Flaubert Englished by M. French Sheldon.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*June 2, 1886.*

GENERAL.—Baboo Deno Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days.

Baboo Anund Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to Rungpore, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Baboo Jogendra Nath Bandapadhya, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is transferred to Dinagepore, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Baboo Komul Chunder Dutt, officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is transferred to Rungpore.

Baboo Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B. C.) of 1876, in that district.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870, in that district.

JUDICIAL.—The gentlemen named below are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Khagoul Bench, in the district of Patna, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—Dr. J Borough, Mr. C. M. Pearce.

Baboo Jadab Kishore Acharjea Chaudhuri is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Nasirabad Bench, in the district of Mymensingh, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The following Honorary Magistrates of the First Bench at the Sudder station of the Hooghly district are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class :—

Baboo Lolit Mohun Sing, Baboo Surat Chunder Chatterjee, Baboo Khetter Nath De, Prince Mahomed Amiruddin, Baboo Upendro Narain Nundy, Baboo Mohendro Chunder Mittra, Baboo Chunder Shekhar Mookerjee, Baboo Shib Chunder Chatterjee, Mirza Mahomed Sheriff

Baboo Pramatha Krishna Singha, M. A. B. L. is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Kaligonge, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Hemango Chunder Bose or until further orders.

Baboo Manmatha Nath Chatterjee, B. L. is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dinagepore, to be ordinarily stationed at Raigunge, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Akshoy Kumar Bose, or until further orders.

Baboo Narsing Prashad Singh, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Muddehpurah Bench in the district of Bhagulpore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. H. H. Heard, officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Preonath Ghose of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate for the General Bench at Serampore, in the district of Hooghly.

Baboo Kanti Chunder Bhaduri, First Munsif of Satkhira, Jessore, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of the 24-Pergunahs, to be ordinarily stationed at Baraset.

Baboo Kanti Chunder Bhaduri is also appointed to be a Rent-suit Munsif, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the limits of the Baraset Munsif.

Baboo Chandi Churn Sein, First Munsif of Midnapore, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Satkhira.

Baboo Chundee Churn Sein is also appointed to be a Rent-suit Munsif, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the limits of the Satkhira Munsif.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Bose, First Munsif of Chikandi, Furreedpore, on deputation to Midnapore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the latter district, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder station as First Munsif.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Bose is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50.

Baboo Khetter Nath Dutta, Second Munsif of Jehanabad, Hooghly, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Furreedpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Chikandi.

Baboo Joy Gopal Singha, Munsif of South Raojan, Chittagong, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Jehanabad.

Baboo Lalit Kumar Bose, Second Munsif of Goalundo, Furreedpore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at South Raojan.

Baboo Kali Churn Ghosal, Second Munsif of Brahmunberiah, Tipperah, is appointed to be Munsif in the district of Furreedpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Goalundo.

Baboo Harish Chunder Sein, Second Munsif of Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Brahmunberiah.

Baboo Atul Chunder Ghose, First Munsif of Alipore 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Brahmunberiah as First Munsif on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating Subordinate Judge of Tipperah.

Baboo Atul Chunder Ghose is also appointed to be a Rent-suit Munsif, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the limits of the Brahmunberiah Munsif.

Baboo Biprodas Chatterjee officiating First Munsif of Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs, is confirmed in that appointment.

Baboo Biprodas Chatterjee is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50.

Baboo Raj Narain Chuckerbutty, Second Munsif of Chikandi, Furreedpore, is appointed to be First Munsif of that chowkey.

Advertisements.

Wanted a Professor of Sanskrit Language and Literature for the Agra College in room of a Baboo Rama Persad Bhattacharjee deceased. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. Copies of certificates to be sent to the Vice-President, Agra College Committee, Agra, before the 20th instant.

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A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street, London, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta. 283

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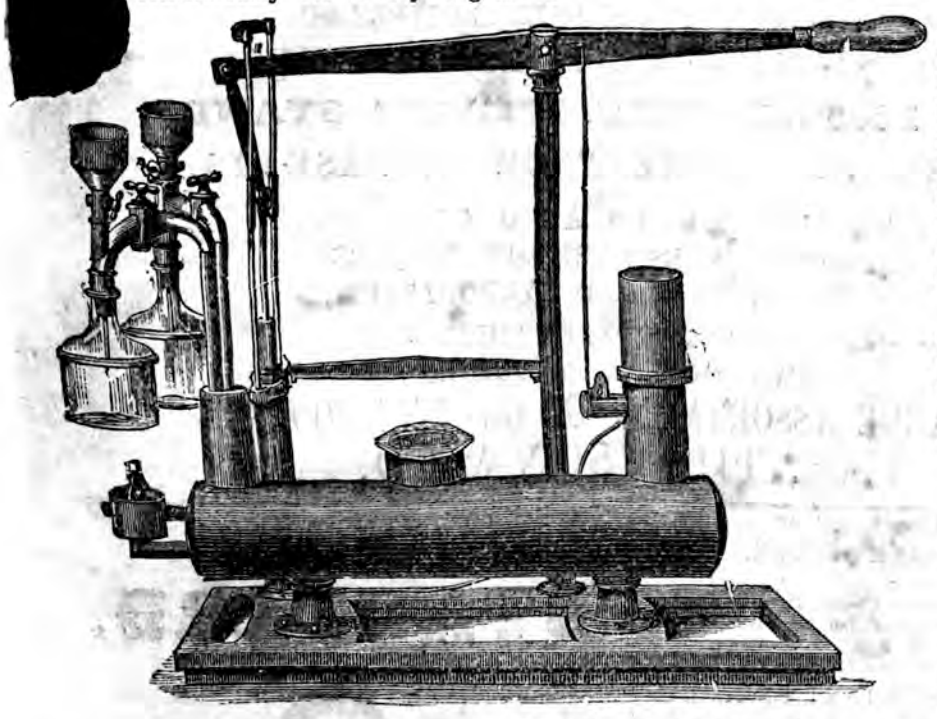

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Special Note:—The Bangabasi school is now open for admission, but classes will begin from the 1st of June. For further particulars see prospectus, or apply at the Bangabasi Office, 34, 1 Kalutolla St. Calcutta.

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